

**Detroit River International Crossing Study
Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQs)
By Topic Area
August 2007**

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Is it true that the current traffic over the Ambassador Bridge is down from pre-9/11 times?

Given this decline in overall traffic, does it still make sense to proceed with plans for a new crossing?

Other Questions

What are you hearing from federal officials regarding this project?

How does the recently passed “International Bridges and Tunnels Act” (formerly known as Bill C-3) in Canada affect building the proposed DRIC bridge and/or the second span of the Ambassador Bridge?

How is the proposed DRIC Detroit River Bridge different from the I-35W bridge in Minneapolis that collapsed?

BACKGROUND QUESTIONS

Q1: Why are we doing the study?

The study is essential to identify solutions that support the national, regional and local economies while addressing civil and national defense and homeland security needs of the busiest trade corridor in North America. (See “[Questions related to the need for a new crossing](#)” section for more details.)

Q2: How did the DRIC study begin?

The two federal government transportation agencies – the U.S. Federal Highway Administration and Transport Canada – and the Michigan Department of Transportation plus the Ontario Ministry of Transport, formed a partnership in 2000. The partnership was formed following a 1998 Freight Transportation System Study by the Ministry of Transportation, Ontario looking at cross border freight activity. The purpose of the partnership is to provide for the safe, efficient and secure movement of people and goods across the U.S.-Canada border at the Detroit River in order to support the economies of Michigan, Ontario, Canada and the United States.

Q3: Who supports the DRIC study?

The following are supporters of the DRIC process:

- The President of the United States
- The National Manufacturers Association, led by the former Governor of Michigan, John Engler
- A number of Michigan Legislators,
- The Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce
- The City of Detroit Planning Commission
- The Delray Community Council
- The Southwest Detroit Community
- Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers (BMW Group, DaimlerChrysler, Ford Motor Co., General Motors, Mazda, Mitsubishi Motors, Porsche, Toyota, Volkswagen of America, Inc.)
- American Chamber of Commerce in Canada
- Automotive Parts Manufacturers Association
- Canadian Association of Importers and Exporters
- Canadian Automotive Partnership Council
- Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters
- Canadian Vehicle Manufacturer's Association
- Canadian/American Border Trade Alliance
- Gateway Communities Development Collaborative
- Michigan Manufacturers Association
- Ontario Chamber of Commerce
- Ontario Trucking Association

Q4: What location is being considered?

Near the end of 2005, the DRIC study team identified an Area of Continued Analysis, which lies between Zug Island and the Ambassador Bridge in the U.S. That area defines a river crossing and potential plaza location that will meet the transportation demands of the region; provides for a corridor that will allow for the separation of international and local traffic; is most consistent with existing and proposed land use; does not destroy natural environmental and recreational features; and addresses community concerns. However, given the nature and extent of land uses

and development along the Detroit River, it will not be possible to avoid impacts on local communities. The goal of the Partnership is to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to the greatest practical extent. (See [“Questions related to environmental and community impacts”](#) section for more details.)

Q5: When will the study yield a final decision on a new crossing?

A decision on the location of the new crossing is expected to be made in spring of 2008. Final approvals on the environmental impact statement are expected by the end of 2008.

Q6: Who makes the final decision on the border crossing location?

In the United States, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and requires approval by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). In Canada, the studies are being carried out under the requirements of the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. The EA Report requires approval by the Ontario Minister of the Environment. This approval will be coordinated with the federal process.

Q7: Is the study on schedule?

Yes. (See [“Questions related to brine wells and drilling”](#) section for more details.)

Q8: When will a new bridge be opened if the DRIC study process continues on its current schedule?

A new river crossing that comes out of the DRIC process would likely start construction in 2010 and be open to traffic in 2013.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE NEED FOR A NEW CROSSING

Q9: How was the need for a new river crossing between Detroit and Windsor determined?

The [Planning and Feasibility Needs Study](#) was conducted between 2000 and 2004 to identify if an additional connection between Detroit and Windsor was needed for capacity purposes and, if so, when. That study showed a need for additional capacity within the next 20 years.

In addition, the events of September 11, 2001 and their aftermath focused attention on facilities and locations that have iconic value, military importance, or that play a critical role in the nation's economic well being. Michigan's border crossings to Canada meet all three of those criteria. In terms of transportation facilities, structures of iconic value are best protected by improving security in and around the subject facility. The transportation facilities that serve military and economic needs are best addressed by improving the flexibility and redundancy of the basic transportation networks.

When the DRIC study was formally initiated in 2004, its purpose was to address four specific needs:

- provide new border crossing capacity to meet increased long-term demand;
- improve system connectivity to enhance the seamless flow of people and goods;
- improve operations and processing capability; and,
- provide reasonable and secure crossing options in the event of incidents, maintenance, congestion, or other disruptions.

Q10: *How high a priority does the new crossing have in the context of other transportation priorities in Michigan and Ontario?*

It is a top priority for the State of Michigan and MDOT. Infrastructure improvements in the Detroit-Windsor area, including a new crossing of the Detroit River, have been identified as high priorities for Canada and Ontario as well.

Q11: *Was the Gateway Project designed for the purpose of twinning the Ambassador Bridge?*

The [Gateway Project](#) gained approval for an improved plaza with a direct connection to the freeway system. The plaza now ties into the local street system. The Gateway Project did not gain any approvals for a second span of the Ambassador Bridge. Since there was some discussion at the time regarding a possible future second span of the Ambassador Bridge, it was considered prudent by the Gateway study team to ensure that the proposed Gateway Project could accommodate additional traffic beyond the physical capacity of the existing bridge, should a second span be built. Because there was no analysis of a second span, clearances are not provided through the Gateway Project's environmental documentation.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE AMBASSADOR BRIDGE AND THEIR PROPOSED PROJECT

Q12: *Why was a second span of the Ambassador Bridge dropped?*

When a twinned Ambassador Bridge was evaluated as part of the DRIC study, the DRIC Steering Committee, composed of representatives from the four cooperating governments, concluded that the social and economic impacts of widening the existing approach road on the Canadian side of the border were unacceptable, and that continuing to concentrate all the border traffic into one corridor, with one set of plazas failed to create the redundancy necessary to address economic security concerns.

Q13: *What does this mean with respect to the recent proposal by the Ambassador Bridge owners to move forward with plans for a second span to their bridge and a bigger plaza?*

The DRIC process and the process for proceeding with the proposed "[Enhancement Project](#)" at the Ambassador Bridge are totally separate and independent processes, and activities (or lack thereof) in one process have absolutely no impact on the other process. Also, the Bi-national Partnership believes there is a need for more choice in border crossing options. They are convinced that a crossing in a new location is important for security and redundancy in the 21st Century.

Q14: *If the Ambassador Bridge is successful in building a second span, would that change the DRIC's assumptions about the need for a new crossing?*

At the beginning of the process it was determined that at least six additional lanes were needed between Detroit and Windsor to accommodate future traffic forecasts. The Ambassador Bridge Company's current proposal is to replace their four-lane bridge with a six-lane bridge. This still leaves a need for at least four additional lanes to accommodate the expected future traffic. The DRIC and Ambassador Bridge projects complement each other.

Q15: *If the DRIC is stopped, does that mean that the Ambassador Bridge proposal goes forward.*

A twinned Ambassador Bridge proposal has already been rejected by the DRIC Steering Committee as part of the DRIC study process. While the current proposal by the Ambassador Bridge Company is different than the option studied by the DRIC team, it continues to be

opposed by the both the City of Windsor and residents in the area adjacent to the existing bridge and plaza due to the expected impacts this new proposal may have on the area.

As stated before, the DRIC process and the process for proceeding with the proposed “Enhancement Project” at the Ambassador Bridge are separate and independent processes.

Q16: What are the implications if the DRIC study is stopped and another crossing is not built?

The economic consequences for Michigan and Ontario are significant – as many as 42,000 lost jobs over the next 30 years (26,000 in Michigan and 16,000 in Ontario). The outlook is even worse for the U.S. and Canada – almost 100,000 total lost jobs if this study were stopped and a new bridge were not built. ([See “DRIC Economic Impact Study”](#))

QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE COST OF THE STUDY OR THE COSTS OF THE NEW BRIDGE

Q17: How much has been spent so far on this study in the U.S.? How much more will be spent?

In the U.S., \$18 million has been spent as of June 30, 2007. The total approved budget for the U.S. study is \$33.1 million. (See “[Questions related to brine wells and drilling](#)” section for more details)

Q18: What are comparable studies costing?

A similar study in Louisville, Kentucky (EIS for a major river crossing) cost \$21 million, without the substantial drilling/field work of the DRIC study.

Q19: It has been suggested that the proposed Ambassador Bridge replacement span will be cheaper to build than the proposed DRIC bridge. Is this true?

The DRIC project costs and the Ambassador Bridge project costs are similar. Based on published information, the estimated cost on the U.S./Michigan side of the border for the Ambassador Bridge’s proposed second span ranges between \$852 million and \$1.027 billion. The estimated cost on the U.S./Michigan side of the border for the proposed new DRIC project ranges between \$685 million and \$865 million. This comparison includes the interchange with I-75, the plaza and the U.S./Michigan half of the bridge cost.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION

Q20: Will new border crossings be privately or publicly-owned?

The Partnership is committed to public oversight for the new crossing. The priority is to make sure the Detroit River border crossings are secure, safe, efficient, and well-managed. Work is ongoing on both sides of the border to examine potential governance and ownership models for a new border crossing. The options being considered include government ownership, various forms of collaboration with the private sector, and/or creation of an authority.

We are continuing to work toward reaching an agreement on the best option for management of new border crossings.

Q21: It has been said that the new crossing should be built by the private sector to save Michigan taxpayers the expense. What is MDOT’s position?

First, the private sector may very well build the new crossing, whether it is the proposed replacement span suggested by the Detroit International Bridge Company (DIBC) or the new span proposed by the DRIC study team. . But, in the case of the proposed DRIC span, the private sector may not own it. In either case – public or private ownership – it will be the users of that new bridge, paying tolls to cross the border which will pay for the facility, not the taxpayers.

Q22: Why would you want to build a bridge at taxpayers' expense when the owner of the Ambassador Bridge would build it for free?

The contention that the DIBC project is free is incorrect. Tolls are the financing mechanism. They are paid by the bridge users, not the taxpayers.

Q23: Why should government have a role in the new border crossing?

The border crossings between Michigan and Canada are central to the economic well-being of Michigan and Ontario, as well as the United States and Canada. The economic and physical security of our state and nation are a public responsibility.

Q24: What is a Public-Private Partnership?

A Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) involves a contractual relationship between a public sector entity and a private sector partner for the provision of infrastructure or services for a specified period of time. The partnership is built on the expertise of each partner that best meets clearly defined public needs, through the most appropriate allocation of resources, risks, and rewards.

Q25: What are the benefits of a PPP?

Benefits of a public-private partnership include:

- Appropriate sharing of risks between the government and the private sector. For instance, cost overruns and delays to projects could be shifted from the taxpayer to the private sector.
- A “whole life” approach could be used in the delivery of the project with the private sector having responsibility for the design and delivery of the project and also the long-term operations and maintenance of the new crossing.
- The partnership could bring in the private sector's expertise, efficiencies and innovation in delivering this large-scale infrastructure project.
- PPPs foster competition in the private sector to provide government and the public with the best value.

Q26: Is a PPP the same as privatization?

A PPP is not the same as privatization. With a PPP, the public sector forms a contractual partnership with the private sector. Through this contract, the government maintains an oversight and quality assurance role while the private sector is more closely involved in the actual delivery of the service or project. Moreover, government could also retain ownership of the underlying asset.

Q27: What is the private sector's role in a Public/Private Partnership?

The private sector's role depends on the type of delivery model used for the project, and may include design, procurement, financing, construction, operation and/or maintenance of the facility.

Q28: *Is a public-private partnership being considered for the new river crossing between Detroit and Windsor?*

Yes, together with our bi-national partners, MDOT is examining the opportunity for private sector participation in the design, construction, financing, operation and maintenance of the new crossing. Under such an approach, the private sector would be responsible for the financing, design and construction as well as the operation and maintenance of the new crossing.

Q29: *Is MDOT considering other options to a PPP?*

Yes. MDOT is committed to selecting the option that provides the greatest value for taxpayers while still maintaining appropriate public oversight of the new border crossing.

Alternative options to a PPP for the new crossing will be considered if:

- appropriate public control and ownership cannot be preserved;
- value for money cannot be demonstrated;
- accountability and transparency cannot be assured;
- there is lack of interest from the private sector.

Q30: *Why did you not consider another way to deliver the crossing, such as a bi-national authority?*

MDOT and its bi-national partners are considering various models that would enable the crossing to be operated as a single facility and we are interested in attracting significant private sector participation. A bi-national authority is one of the options being studied.

Q31: *How will a PPP be different from the current arrangement with the privately-run Ambassador Bridge?*

Unlike a PPP arrangement, the Ambassador Bridge, as a privately-owned and operated crossing, has no contractual relationship with any government authority. The Ambassador Bridge is, however, subject to all relevant laws and regulations that are in place. Under a P3 arrangement, there would be government oversight, as defined in the partnership contract.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO BRINE WELLS AND DRILLING

Q32: *What are brine wells and why are they a concern?*

Brine wells are a method for mining salt. Using this method involves drilling a hole into the salt bearing layer of the rock. Then water is pumped down the well shaft where it dissolves the salt and is then pumped out as brine. The water is then evaporated leaving the salt behind to be used for either human consumption (table salt, pickling brines, etc.) or for industrial purposes.

This method of salt mining is still used today in the Windsor area; in the Detroit area, however, salt miners have switched to the room and pillar method of mining.

Brine wells can become a problem if the size of the cavern created from the extraction of the salt is too large and the remaining salt and rocks no longer provide adequate support for the overbearing rock strata. Over time the unsupported rock may collapse into the cavern and this can result in the formation of sinkholes on the surface. With room and pillar mining, the size of the caverns created by the mining activity can be precisely controlled to ensure that adequate support for the overbearing rock strata is maintained to prevent the sort of collapse that can lead to the creation of sinkholes

If a sinkhole were to develop under, or near the foundations of a major bridge, like one that would be needed to span the Detroit River, it could be disastrous.

We have been able to document the existence of a number of former brine well sites on Zug Island, and there is evidence that there may be additional undocumented former brine well sites east of the Rouge River, in the area known today as Delray. Because of this uncertainty regarding both the existence, and the number and size of former brine well sites in the Delray area, the DRIC study team decided to include a more extensive geotechnical investigation of the area than is normally included in a study of this nature.

Q33: What is the current status of the drilling program?

As of July 4, 2007, drilling of the holes necessary to complete the geotechnical investigation on the U.S. side of the river has been completed. Cross well tomography, which allows geologists to locate and analyze underground features, such as old brine well cavities, has also been completed on the U.S. side. (Cross well tomography works in a way similar to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which doctors use to diagnose problems inside the human body.) We are in the process of collecting the gravimeter readings at all the drilled holes on the U.S. side of the river. Gravimeters are another tool geologists use to evaluate underground rock structures and densities.

On the Canadian side of the river, they have completed 8 of the 12 holes and are actively drilling two more. Some of the cross well tomography and gravimeter work has also been completed.

Q34: What is the cost of the drilling program?

The drilling program on the U.S. side of the river was budgeted between \$10 million and \$11 million. We do not expect to exceed that amount.

Q35: When will we know the results of the drilling program?

After both sides have completed their drilling and collected the needed analytic data, an international panel of geology experts will conduct a peer review of the data collected and the analysis done by the consulting team and will offer comments and/or recommendations.

Once we have the final report from this advisory group the results will become part of the Draft EIS and will be made public. Our current schedule calls for the publishing of the Draft EIS in December of 2007.

Q36: What if the geotechnical investigation, that is, the drilling, indicates that these alternatives will not work due to the location of historic solution salt mines in the area?

A panel of 12 experts (six from the U.S. and six from Canada) will carefully review the data from the drilling program to prevent any bridge being placed at risk due to the likely presence of salt cavities below the surface of the earth.

Q37: How will drilling affect the schedule?

The drilling program is so complicated that it has slowed the study on both sides of the border. Opportunities will be taken to recover that lost time, if possible.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY IMPACTS

Q38: What is the position of the Southeast Michigan community where the new border crossing would land in the United States?

The community is known as Delray and many of its citizens have been supportive of the DRIC process. When funding was threatened for continuation of the DRIC study in 2006, numerous people attended the public hearings to speak on behalf of the DRIC process because the people of Delray see the DRIC process as an opportunity to revitalize their community.

Q39: Will a new bridge cause additional traffic which will ultimately affect the infrastructure of the immediate communities as well as the infrastructure of the surrounding communities?

That is a question we expect to answer as part of the ongoing DRIC study. As part of this study, efforts will be made to minimize impacts of the international truck traffic on the local streets by directly connecting a new bridge, if it is built, to the freeway system.

Also, the study includes community master planning involving the people in Delray and the adjacent areas. Part of that master planning will be to look for better ways to channel the trucks servicing the local businesses to specific truck corridors in order to reduce and better manage their use of the residential streets. (See [“Questions related to traffic and traffic forecasting”](#) section for more details)

Q40: What do you say to the people of Delray who feel threatened by this decision?

We have been and will continue to work with the people of Delray and the surrounding communities as the project moves forward. To that end, dozens of meetings have been held, with more to follow, until a recommended alternative is identified.

Q41: What will you do to protect historic communities and homes once you’ve identified the preferred crossing?

Given the nature and extent of land uses and development along the Detroit River in both the U.S. and Canada, it will not be possible to build a new or expanded river crossing system that entirely avoids impacts on local communities. The goal is to meet the purpose of the project, while avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating impacts to the extent practicable.

Once the preferred crossing has been identified, specific unavoidable impacts will be minimized and mitigated, as appropriate.

Q42: Is the Delray area selected because the people there are poor and minorities?

No. Other alternatives, such as in the Belle Isle Area, Ecorse and Lincoln Park, would have affected significant concentrations of people who are poor and of minority origin and those options have been eliminated. The DRIC study will continue to focus on the location and needs of these very important population groups.

Q43: What opportunities are there for us to challenge potential route locations? How can we be heard?

There will continue to be numerous meetings at which to express an opinion. And, as the process goes forward, formal public hearings, required by law, will be held for all to express various views of the proposed new crossing.

Q44: *The proposed air quality analysis does not include a health risk assessment. How can federal guidelines governing health impact studies be changed?*

Changing these guidelines requires either an act of Congress, and/or action by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Q45: *What are the factors that are being considered in conducting further analysis?*

- Changes in air quality
- Protect community and neighborhood characteristics (includes noise, business, community features)
- Maintain consistency with existing and planned land use
- Protect cultural resources
- Protect the natural environment
- Improve regional mobility
- Cost

Each factor has performance measures. The evaluation will be considered in the context of the international and national significance of the Detroit River crossing in terms of the economy, security, and ability to provide continuous river crossing capacity. Any alternative to be considered must meet the stated project purpose: to provide for the safe, efficient and secure movement of people and goods across the U.S.-Canadian border in the Detroit River area to support the economies of Michigan, Ontario, Canada, and the U.S.

Q46: *Why would you choose to construct a new border crossing along an area that is already burdened with a border access route that generates noise and air pollution?*

The Partnership will make decisions on the new border crossing system based on the need to provide for the safe, efficient and secure movement of people and goods across the U.S.-Canadian border while recognizing the strong desire to separate local from international traffic, maintain acceptable local traffic movement and minimize impacts to the affected communities.

Impacts on air quality and noise conditions are being studied in detail during the evaluation of alternatives. The study team will evaluate the air quality impacts and noise impacts that could occur for each alternative, and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures where possible. The objective is to minimize impacts, if not actually reduce the current noise and pollutant levels from trucks.

Q47: *Is MDOT making decisions on land use in the city of Detroit?*

To the contrary, MDOT has said publicly and repeatedly that those decisions are the responsibility of the city of Detroit. Nonetheless, MDOT has engaged the city of Detroit's Planning Commission, Economic Development Corporation, and Planning and Development Department in many discussions about land uses that could be affected by a new river crossing.

Q48: *Is the concern more about cost than community?*

MDOT is working with the community to find the solution that provides the best balance of transportation benefits and environmental (including community) impacts. Cost is only one of a number of factors being studied.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO RELOCATION AND EMINENT DOMAIN

Q49: Will there be compensation for people's property where affected?

The rules and procedures of the U.S. Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Act, as amended, will guide all compensation matters for homeowners and businesses. It is based on the premise of fair treatment of all property owners. (Click [here](#) and [here](#) for additional information.)

Q50: Should I put money into my property if it is just going to get acquired for this project? What if I want to sell my property now?

Proceed as usual; if the project is approved, property acquisitions are not expected to begin before 2009. Consultation with property owners and renters will continue throughout the study. However, keep your receipts and document any improvements you make so that if the project is approved and you do need to be relocated, these items can be properly factored into the future appraisal. (See links provided in previous response for additional information.)

Q51: What is the basis of compensation for property that may be acquired?

Compensation is based on the fair market value of the property. Fair market value is determined by one of two methods - a market study or an appraisal. If the needed right-of-way is minimal, or if only temporary use permits are needed, a market study will be used and you will be asked to sign a waiver of appraisal. You may also request an appraisal.

If an appraisal is needed, licensed appraisers will estimate a fair market value for your property by comparing your property with similar properties sold in your area. You or your representative will be given the opportunity to accompany the appraiser on a thorough inspection of your property. In some instances, the appraiser may need to analyze some of your financial information to arrive at a fair market value. Based upon these inspections and comparisons, the appraiser will provide the Department a written opinion of fair market value for your property. This appraisal is then reviewed to ensure that state and federal requirements and acceptable appraisal standards are met. You will then be contacted by a negotiator for MDOT. The negotiator will explain the project, schedules, appraisal, and relocation assistance, and make an offer to purchase that portion of your property needed for the project. You will have a reasonable length of time to study the offer presented and to ask any questions. If you believe that the Department has overlooked an item of value, you may submit a written claim to reconsider value within 90 days of the offer. Supporting documentation must be submitted with this claim.

If only a portion of the property is acquired, the effect of the acquisition on the rest of the property is taken into consideration. Any property acquisition transaction is guided by a full set of federal and state laws. Upon final settlement of the purchase price, there are also provisions for payment of other reasonable expenses actually incurred. (Click [here](#) and [here](#) for additional information.)

QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

Q52: What are you doing to inform the residents and business owners in the area of the potential that their property could be acquired?

We have had well over 150 meetings with the community to explain various aspects of the proposed project. In addition, workshops were held on July 30, July 31, August 1 and August 2, 2007, in the Delray area from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. so that every residential property owner can meet one-on-one with the MDOT Real Estate people to discuss the relocation process. No

property will be purchased prior to the approval of the project. (See “[Questions related to relocation and eminent domain](#)” section for more details)

Q53: In what other ways has the community been involved in the DRIC study?

Well over 150 meetings have been held with the community since the project started in January of 2005. The community has been involved in defining the location of the plaza in Delray, as well as in determining the look and fit of the interchange, the plaza (where tolls are collected), and the crossing. The community has also been actively involved in reviewing all of the impact data that goes into an Environmental Impact Statement. Plus, there are many other ways that the community has been and will continue to be actively engaged in the DRIC study process. The DRIC study team meets monthly with both a Local Advisory Council (LAC), made up of representatives from various community groups in the study area, and a Local Advisory Group (LAG) made up of representatives from various local government agencies in the study area.

Q54: How do you reach out to the community to make them aware of the public participation process?

We reach out through a host of activities, including: 1) advertising in local newspapers that cover an area of a quarter of a million people; 2) providing to each public access television station, from Downriver to Detroit, a video invitation to every public meeting; 3) mailings to about 10,000 addresses in the area, including Melvindale, Allen Park, Dearborn, River Rouge, Ecorse and Southwest Detroit; and, 4) e-mail. Additionally, local agencies (LAG) and community groups (LAC) involved in the project advise their constituents of the DRIC public meetings.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO TRAFFIC AND TRAFFIC FORECASTING

Q55: Is there a traffic related need for a new border crossing?

All reputable forecasting organizations believe that the need exists.

Q56: What methodology was used to make the determination?

The traffic analysis used the proven methodology accepted as “best practice” for projecting future traffic volume on a highway facility.

The first step in the process is a basic trend analysis. Traffic using the Ambassador Bridge, especially the truck traffic, most of which have no alternative, has been growing over the past 20 years. (This trend is repeated at both Port Huron and Sault Ste. Marie.)

The next step is to examine factors that might change the trends. (For example, there was a drop in cross-border traffic after 9/11 and the growth rate since then has been smaller than it was before 9/11.) The current slump in the auto industry has also impacted truck traffic crossing the border.

Economic forecasts for the area serviced by the facility are also studied. In this case, forecasts were examined for both the U.S and Canadian forecasts for international trade between the two countries, the forecasts for both the State of Michigan and the Province of Ontario, and the forecasts for the Detroit and Windsor metropolitan areas.

From all this, three traffic projections are developed: one if things continue as usual, one if things get better, and one if things get worse.

Q57: *Is it true that the current traffic over the Ambassador Bridge is down from pre-9/11 times?*

Yes and no. Automobile traffic is down for a variety of reasons. On the other hand, truck traffic for the year ending December 31, 2006 is up eight percent from the year ending December 31, 2001 and up 0.3% from the year ending December 31, 2000. Interestingly, automobile traffic in 2006 was up from the previous year for the first time since 1999. So far in 2007, both car and truck traffic are down slightly when compared to the comparable period in 2006.

Q58: *Given this decline in overall traffic, does it still make sense to proceed with plans for a new crossing?*

Yes. First, as noted [above](#), truck traffic has increased since 2001 and in 2006 truck volumes exceeded their previous high volume mark (set in 2000). Truck volumes are significant for two reasons; first, truck traffic is a major element in U.S./Canada trade. 60.5% of all U.S./Canada trade ([See Transportation in Canada 2006](#)), and 83% of the U.S./Canada trade that uses the Detroit/Windsor border crossings is carried by truck ([see Detroit River International Crossing Study Travel Demand Model Update](#)). Improving the truck traffic flows (through reduced congestion), minimizing the border processing times (while not sacrificing basic security needs), and improving the reliability of the trade flows (by providing convenient alternative crossing corridors) creates the opportunity for additional economic activity on both sides of the border.

The second reason truck volumes are important is related to the overall capacity of the crossing. Capacity is calculated in terms of passenger vehicle (automobile) equivalents (PCEs). Because of their size and operating characteristics, both trucks and busses are counted as more than one PCE. The Highway Capacity Manual devotes several pages to the formulas for converting trucks and busses to PCEs depending on a number of roadway characteristics. Using the Highway Capacity Manual guidelines, the DRIC study counts each truck and bus using the border crossing as 3 PCEs.

When comparing current traffic to the peak year (1999) for total traffic crossing at the Ambassador Bridge, traffic in 2006 was down 22%; however, when calculating the change in PCEs from 1999, 2006 traffic was only down 13.6%.

Passenger car traffic at all U.S. Canadian border crossing is down since 2001 as a result of a number of factors, but primarily due to the increased security and the changes in appropriate documentation of citizenship that is needed when compared to the pre 2001 period. As more Americans acquire passports, or as alternative acceptable I.D.s become available (such as enhanced driver's licenses), we can expect passenger car traffic to rebound to previously observed levels.

When all these factors are taken into account, and when you consider the long lead time necessary to construct additional border crossing capacity, continuing the process we have started is the prudent thing to do. In addition to traffic there are other reasons for building a new crossing ([click here](#)).

OTHER QUESTIONS

Q59: *What are you hearing from federal officials regarding this project?*

President Bush calls for the completion of the environmental studies next year and opening the new crossing in 2013. The Federal Highway Administration has certified our work to date as accurate. The Department of Homeland Security officials support a new crossing separated from

the Ambassador Bridge. The following federal agencies are cooperating with the development of the DRIC EIS:

Federal Highway Administration,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. General Services Administration
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Department of State

Q60: How does the recently passed “International Bridges and Tunnels Act” (formerly known as Bill C-3) in Canada affect building the proposed DRIC bridge and/or the second span of the Ambassador Bridge?

The legislation clarifies and expands the Canadian federal government’s role in regulating all existing and future international bridges and tunnels. A portion of the legislation creates a process for the approval of new international bridges and tunnels (similar in nature to the Presidential Permit process in the U.S.). Other portions of the legislation allow the Canadian government to mandate certain activities and to regulate other activities by the crossing’s owners/operators at all existing and future international bridges and tunnels. Both the DRIC team and the Ambassador Bridge’s owner will have to comply with the provisions of this act.

Q61: How is the proposed DRIC Detroit River Bridge different from the I-35W bridge in Minneapolis that collapsed?

Several things make the proposed DRIC bridge different:

- **Modern Design Codes and Practices:** The DRIC bridge will be designed using the most modern design codes, which consider effects such as fatigue that may have contributed to the Minneapolis bridge collapse. Modern design codes and practices take into account critical concerns such as redundancy, fatigue, resistance to catastrophic events (earthquakes, terrorism, etc.) and maintenance.
- **Modern Materials:** Modern materials that will be used, such as steel, are more resilient, tougher, and are resistant to fatigue and cracking.
- **Dedicated Maintenance:** The DRIC bridge will likely be funded with a dedicated source of revenue, such as other major bridges in the state like the Blue Water Bridge, the Mackinac Bridge or the International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie. A dedicated source of revenue allows a more proactive inspection and maintenance program to be followed. This will increase the life span of the bridge and should eliminate the risk of catastrophic failure due to inadequate maintenance.